CLAIMS

1. A calendar corrector intended to fit in a movement of a timepiece equipped with calendar-display means (12) and with a thirty-one wheel (10) that makes one revolution in thirty-one days, characterized in that it comprises:

- manual control means (18, 19) allowing information relating to the fact that the month in progress comprises fewer than thirty-one days to be input, and
- programming means comprising a clutch runner (15) equipped with two coaxial toothed disks, namely a first disk (16) that can be rotationally driven in a first direction by said thirty-one wheel (10) and a second disk (17) that can be rotationally driven in a second direction, the opposite to the first, by said control means, so that, at the end of said month in progress, said display means are automatically corrected.

2. A calendar corrector intended to fit in a movement of a timepiece equipped with calendar-display means (12) and with a thirty-one wheel (10) that makes one revolution in thirty-one days, characterized in that it comprises:

- automatic control means (40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45) which, during each month comprising fewer than thirty-one days, produce information relating to the correction that will have to be made at the end of said month, and
- programming means comprising a clutch runner (15) equipped with two coaxial toothed disks, namely a first disk (16) that can be rotationally driven in a first direction by said thirty-one wheel (10) and a second disk (17) that can be rotationally driven in a second direction, the opposite to the first, by said control means, so that, at the end of said

month in progress, said display means are automatically corrected.

3. The calendar corrector as claimed in one of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that said disks (16, 17) are coupled together by a spring and by a system of pawls which are arranged in such a way that:

- the first disk (16) rotates in the first direction independently of the second (17),
- the second disk (17) drives the first (16) when it rotates in the first direction,
- the second disk (17) does not drive the first (16) when it rotates in the second direction, at that time merely loading said spring,

and in that the programming means further comprise:

- a finger (14) fixed to the thirty-one wheel (10),
- a first lever (22) pivotably mounted on the second disk (17) and that can be actuated by said finger (14) on the last day of the month, and
- a second lever (25) mounted independent of the clutch runner (15), that can be actuated by the first lever (22) when the latter is moved by the finger (14), immobilizing the second disk (17) and releasing it when actuated in such a way that, subjected to the action of said spring, the first disk (16) progresses rapidly in order to correct the calendar display.

4. The calendar corrector as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the first lever (22) is pivotably mounted on one face of the second disk (17) and comprises two arms (22a, 22b), the first facing toward the inside and the second toward the outside of the disk, the outer arm (22b) being held pressed against a stop (24) positioned at the periphery of the disk (17), while its end lies flush with the edge of the disk.

5. The calendar corrector as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the second lever (25) comprises:

- a first arm (25a) positioned at the second disk (17) and ending in a lug (27) that a jumper (30) presses against the toothset of said disk so as to prevent it from rotating in the first direction, and
- a second arm (25b) arranged on the second disk (17) and provided with a shoulder (28) designed in such a way as to take the thrust of the inner arm (22a) of said first lever (22) and ending in a boss (29) intended to experience the action of a safety block (31) riveted to one face of the second disk (17) when the latter pivots in the second direction.

6. The calendar corrector as claimed in one of claims 3, 4 and 5, excluding claim 2, characterized in that said manual control means comprise a push-button (18, 19) accessible to the wearer of the timepiece and arranged in such a way that pressing it causes said second disk (17) to move on by one step.

7. The calendar corrector as claimed in one of claims 3, 4 and 5, excluding claim 1, characterized in that said automatic control means comprise:

- a months wheel (40) divided into sectors (41) each corresponding to one month of the year, these sectors (41) being either devoid of teeth if they are identified with a thirty-one-day month or equipped with one, two or three teeth (42) for months comprising thirty, twenty-nine or twenty-eight days, respectively,
- a months star (44) mounted coaxial to and rotating as one with the months wheel (40), defining branches (45) each one corresponding to one of said sectors (41),
- an intermediate runner (43) driven by the teeth (42) of said months wheel (40), itself meshing with the second disk (17) of the clutch runner (15), and
- means for causing said months wheel (40) and said months star (44) to rotate in such a way that, at the start of each month, that one of said sectors

(41) that corresponds to the following month lies facing said runner (43) and, if it comprises at least one tooth (42), that it drives said runner (43) as the date moves on to the next month.

8. The calendar corrector as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that said means for causing said months wheel (40) and said months star (44) to rotate comprise:

- a second thirty-one wheel (48) identical to the first thirty-one wheel (10) and meshing with it, and
- a finger (47) mounted on this wheel and intended to collaborate with said months star (44).

9. The calendar corrector as claimed in one of claims 3 to 8, characterized in that it further comprises an indicator system (32) collaborating with said second disk (17) of the clutch runner in order to display the number of days in the month in progress for which correction is programmed.

10. The calendar corrector as claimed in one of claims 5 to 8, characterized in that the end of the first arm (25a) of the second lever (25) exhibits a boss (29) and the second disk (17) of the clutch runner is provided with a block (21) intended to push said boss (29) when the disk rotates excessively, so as to cause said lever to pivot and allow said spring to return to its rest position.